

hatched—crushed out. (Cries of "yes, yes.") There was one feature in this question—the Committee of 1850—which to whom were odious. He was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. The North should oppose it to a man. He believed they ultimately would do so.

In the South they have "nigger catchers"—men who have dogs trained for that purpose. He considered the man who would thus hunt slaves with dogs as three hundred per cent. meaner than a thief. But the Northern men who are in the habit of obeying the fugitive slave law and abiding in the arrest of fugitive slaves in conformity with its provisions—are five hundred times meaner than the Southern "Nigger catchers." They sold themselves without a price. They sold themselves to the enforcement of a barbarous law. (Loud applause.)

There then was the question of Know-Nothingism. He was opposed to foreigners. They should be permitted to come to this country—to buy land, here—to till the soil, but they should be the horses, not the drivers. The Americans would hold the lines—the foreigners could draw the burdens. (This infamous sentiment was applauded.) The foreigners should not be allowed to make our laws. He might live under them and must obey them—but he should have no voice in the making of them. He then went on a paragon of the American flag and this glorious land of equal rights.

It was then announced that the committee on Nominations were ready to report, and the committee being called for reported through their Chairman as follows:

Governor.

OLIVER P. MORTON, of Wayne.

Lieutenant Governor.

CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg.

Secretary of State.

JOHN W. DAWSON, of Allen. [!!!]

Treasurer of State.

WILLIAM L. NOFFSINGER, of Parks.

Auditor of State.

E. W. H. ELLIS, of Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JOHN L. SMITH, of Boone.

Attorney General.

JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley.

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

JOHN A. STEIN, of Tippecanoe.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

JOHN A. BEAL, of Miami.

The Committee on resolutions then submitted the following, which were adopted:

PLATFORM.

The people of Indiana, consisting of all who are opposed to the policy of the present Federal Administration, assembled in Convention at the Capital of the State, now submit to the people the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery, and that we repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention of this State, endorsing and approving the Kansas Nebraska inquiry.

Resolved, That we will resist, by all proper means, the admission of any slave State into this Union, formed out of the Territories secured to freedom by the Missouri Compromise or otherwise.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Nationalization of Congress, with the five years probation, and that the right of suffrage should accompany and not precede nationalization.

Resolved, That we believe the General Assembly of the State have the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we are in favor of a Constitutional law which will effectually suppress the evil of intemperance.

Ford was again called for, but having heard as much of his oratory as we thought we required, we left the Convention before he had finished his speech.

Thus ended the great Republican Convention, amid the prayers of the Filiotheists that they might "never see his like again." Abolitionism has swallowed up Know-Nothingism in toto, even leaving a remnant of the carcasses to tell what kind of a beast it was. Farewell, Sam—your followers must now vote the Abolition ticket—they have been forced, after a gallant fight to surrender to your bitterest foe. Resuscitate in pace.

Lord Clarendon and Louis Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Post writes:

Lord Clarendon proposed at the peace Congress to insert in the preamble of the treaty that the preponderant part of the peace was due to the influence and exertions of Napoleon III. The proposition was warmly received by the plenipotentiaries, who were much disappointed that it did not emanate from them. This was a skillful move of Lord Clarendon, as under the guise of a compliment he can, in the hour of need, throw upon the French Emperor the whole responsibility of the peace. But he had to deal with one as astute as himself. Napoleon III. stillmanly warded off the blow, when he received the plenipotentiaries, by telling them that the treaty of peace was in consonance with the principles laid down by Lord Clarendon in his speech in Parliament.

Evans, of Maine, representing the old Union-Conservative-Whig party in New England, Jones, of Tennessee, so well known as one of the most eloquent of the old Clay party, with Bell and Dixon, of Kentucky of the same party, with Benjamin, of Louisiana, the most effective Whig leader in the South-west, are all giving their influence and support to the National Democratic cause. Evans, Jones, Bell, Dixon, and Benjamin, all left the tent to Sam. "All the talents," which ancient Whiggery used to wield as one of its claims to popular support have now gone over to the Democratic side.

Just So.—The Sandy Hill (N.Y.) Herald is commenting on the call for a convention by the Gerrit Smith Abolitionists, very truthfully remarks:

"But the fact is, and Gerrit knows it, the Black-Republicans don't want to kill slavery at all. As will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Do you think the old Indian would shoot the old wolf, so long as wolf scalp brought a premium at the agency? No more do these Black-Republicans want slavery killed, for then 'there'd be no scalps' for them."

Australian gold is passing into England at a rate that must ensure an easy money market. Accounts to the 28th of December, have been received from Australia, which state that gold production is increasing, especially from quartz crushing, and that the trade of the present year is expected to be very prosperous and sound, owing to the principle portion of the world's firms having been swept away in the recent insolvencies.

Cheap Soap.—A correspondent of the Southern Banner gives the following receipt for soap making, and adds that it would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person to get it, but here it is, gratis.

Take six pounds of Potash 75

Four pounds of Lard 50

Four pounds of Rosin 25

All amounting to \$1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days; at the expiration of which time or sooner, you will have 100 pounds of good soap worth \$1.50.

The writer does not say hard soap; so don't be disappointed if it should be soft.

How to Start Melons.—A correspondent of two Country Gentleman gives the following plan for this purpose:

"My plan for obtaining early plants is to construct a rude basket or wicker-work of willow or other twig, something like a bird's nest without the inside filling up. Make a hole in the soil of the hot bed of sufficient size to admit the basket, fill up and cover the seeds, rake and smooth the surface. When the weather is warm enough and sufficiently settled to admit of outside planting, make my hills and lift the little basket containing the plants and carefully remove them to their places where they quickly strike root, and the operation of work of the basket into mother earth, and soon reap all trouble for giving them 'start in the world.'

There then was the question of Know-Nothingism. He was opposed to foreigners. They should be permitted to come to this country—to buy land, here—to till the soil, but they should be the horses, not the drivers. The Americans would hold the lines—the foreigners could draw the burdens. (This infamous sentiment was applauded.) The foreigners should not be allowed to make our laws. He might live under them and must obey them—but he should have no voice in the making of them. He then went on a paragon of the American flag and this glorious land of equal rights.

It was then announced that the committee on Nominations were ready to report, and the committee being called for reported through their Chairman as follows:

Governor.

OLIVER P. MORTON, of Wayne.

Lieutenant Governor.

CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg.

Secretary of State.

JOHN W. DAWSON, of Allen. [!!!]

Treasurer of State.

WILLIAM L. NOFFSINGER, of Parks.

Auditor of State.

E. W. H. ELLIS, of Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JOHN L. SMITH, of Boone.

Attorney General.

JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley.

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

JOHN A. STEIN, of Tippecanoe.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

JOHN A. BEAL, of Miami.

The Committee on resolutions then submitted the following, which were adopted:

PLATFORM.

The people of Indiana, consisting of all who are opposed to the policy of the present Federal Administration, assembled in Convention at the Capital of the State, now submit to the people the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery, and that we repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention of this State, endorsing and approving the Kansas Nebraska inquiry.

Resolved, That we will resist, by all proper means, the admission of any slave State into this Union, formed out of the Territories secured to freedom by the Missouri Compromise or otherwise.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Nationalization of Congress, with the five years probation, and that the right of suffrage should accompany and not precede nationalization.

Resolved, That we believe the General Assembly of the State have the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we are in favor of a Constitutional law which will effectually suppress the evil of intemperance.

Ford was again called for, but having heard as much of his oratory as we thought we required, we left the Convention before he had finished his speech.

Thus ended the great Republican Convention, amid the prayers of the Filiotheists that they might "never see his like again." Abolitionism has swallowed up Know-Nothingism in toto, even leaving a remnant of the carcasses to tell what kind of a beast it was. Farewell, Sam—your followers must now vote the Abolition ticket—they have been forced, after a gallant fight to surrender to your bitterest foe. Resuscitate in pace.

Lord Clarendon and Louis Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Post writes:

Lord Clarendon proposed at the peace Congress to insert in the preamble of the treaty that the preponderant part of the peace was due to the influence and exertions of Napoleon III. The proposition was warmly received by the plenipotentiaries, who were much disappointed that it did not emanate from them. This was a skillful move of Lord Clarendon, as under the guise of a compliment he can, in the hour of need, throw upon the French Emperor the whole responsibility of the peace. But he had to deal with one as astute as himself. Napoleon III. stillmanly warded off the blow, when he received the plenipotentiaries, by telling them that the treaty of peace was in consonance with the principles laid down by Lord Clarendon in his speech in Parliament.

Evans, of Maine, representing the old Union-Conservative-Whig party in New England, Jones, of Tennessee, so well known as one of the most eloquent of the old Clay party, with Bell and Dixon, of Kentucky of the same party, with Benjamin, of Louisiana, the most effective Whig leader in the South-west, are all giving their influence and support to the National Democratic cause. Evans, Jones, Bell, Dixon, and Benjamin, all left the tent to Sam. "All the talents," which ancient Whiggery used to wield as one of its claims to popular support have now gone over to the Democratic side.

Just So.—The Sandy Hill (N.Y.) Herald is commenting on the call for a convention by the Gerrit Smith Abolitionists, very truthfully remarks:

"But the fact is, and Gerrit knows it, the Black-Republicans don't want to kill slavery at all. As will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Do you think the old Indian would shoot the old wolf, so long as wolf scalp brought a premium at the agency? No more do these Black-Republicans want slavery killed, for then 'there'd be no scalps' for them."

Australian gold is passing into England at a rate that must ensure an easy money market. Accounts to the 28th of December, have been received from Australia, which state that gold production is increasing, especially from quartz crushing, and that the trade of the present year is expected to be very prosperous and sound, owing to the principle portion of the world's firms having been swept away in the recent insolvencies.

Cheap Soap.—A correspondent of the Southern Banner gives the following receipt for soap making, and adds that it would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person to get it, but here it is, gratis.

Take six pounds of Potash 75

Four pounds of Lard 50

Four pounds of Rosin 25

All amounting to \$1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days; at the expiration of which time or sooner, you will have 100 pounds of good soap worth \$1.50.

The writer does not say hard soap; so don't be disappointed if it should be soft.

How to Start Melons.—A correspondent of two Country Gentleman gives the following plan for this purpose:

"My plan for obtaining early plants is to construct a rude basket or wicker-work of willow or other twig, something like a bird's nest without the inside filling up. Make a hole in the soil of the hot bed of sufficient size to admit the basket, fill up and cover the seeds, rake and smooth the surface. When the weather is warm enough and sufficiently settled to admit of outside planting, make my hills and lift the little basket containing the plants and carefully remove them to their places where they quickly strike root, and the operation of work of the basket into mother earth, and soon reap all trouble for giving them 'start in the world.'

There then was the question of Know-Nothingism. He was opposed to foreigners. They should be permitted to come to this country—to buy land, here—to till the soil, but they should be the horses, not the drivers. The Americans would hold the lines—the foreigners could draw the burdens. (This infamous sentiment was applauded.) The foreigners should not be allowed to make our laws. He might live under them and must obey them—but he should have no voice in the making of them. He then went on a paragon of the American flag and this glorious land of equal rights.

It was then announced that the committee on Nominations were ready to report, and the committee being called for reported through their Chairman as follows:

Governor.

OLIVER P. MORTON, of Wayne.

Lieutenant Governor.

CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg.

Secretary of State.

JOHN W. DAWSON, of Allen. [!!!]

Treasurer of State.

WILLIAM L. NOFFSINGER, of Parks.

Auditor of State.

E. W. H. ELLIS, of Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JOHN L. SMITH, of Boone.

Attorney General.

JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley.

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

JOHN A. STEIN, of Tippecanoe.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

JOHN A. BEAL, of Miami.

The Committee on resolutions then submitted the following, which were adopted:

PLATFORM.

The people of Indiana, consisting of all who are opposed to the policy of the present Federal Administration, assembled in Convention at the Capital of the State, now submit to the people the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery, and that we repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention of this State, endorsing and approving the Kansas Nebraska inquiry.

Resolved, That we will resist, by all proper means, the admission of any slave State into this Union, formed out of the Territories secured to freedom by the Missouri Compromise or otherwise.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Nationalization of Congress, with the five years probation, and that the right of suffrage should accompany and not precede nationalization.

Resolved, That we believe the General Assembly of the State have the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we are in favor of a Constitutional law which will effectually suppress the evil of intemperance.

Ford was again called for, but having heard as much of his oratory as we thought we required, we left the Convention before he had finished his speech.

Thus ended the great Republican Convention, amid the prayers of the Filiotheists that they might "never see his like again." Abolitionism has swallowed up Know-Nothingism in toto, even leaving a remnant of the carcasses to tell what kind of a beast it was. Farewell, Sam—your followers must now vote the Abolition ticket—they have been forced, after a gallant fight to surrender to your bitterest foe. Resuscitate in pace.

Lord Clarendon and Louis Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Post writes:

Lord Clarendon proposed at the peace Congress to insert in the preamble of the treaty that the preponderant part of the peace was due to the influence and exertions of Napoleon III. The proposition was warmly received by the plenipotentiaries, who were much disappointed that it did not emanate from them. This was a skillful move of Lord Clarendon, as under the guise of a compliment he can, in the hour of need, throw upon the French Emperor the whole responsibility of the peace. But he had to deal with one as astute as himself. Napoleon III. stillmanly warded off the blow, when he received the plenipotentiaries, by telling them that the treaty of peace was in consonance with the principles laid down by Lord Clarendon in his speech in Parliament.

Evans, of Maine, representing the old Union-Conservative-Whig party in New England, Jones, of Tennessee, so well known as one of the most eloquent of the old Clay party, with Bell and Dixon, of Kentucky of the same party, with Benjamin, of Louisiana, the most effective Whig leader in the South-west, are all giving their influence and support to the National Democratic cause. Evans, Jones, Bell, Dixon, and Benjamin, all left the tent to Sam. "All the talents," which ancient Whiggery used to wield as one of its claims to popular support have now gone over to the Democratic side.

Just So.—The Sandy Hill (N.Y.) Herald is commenting on the call for a convention by the Gerrit Smith Abolitionists, very truthfully remarks:

"But the fact is, and Gerrit knows it, the Black-Republicans don't want to kill slavery at all. As will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Do you think the old Indian would shoot the old wolf, so long as wolf scalp brought a premium at the agency? No more do these Black-Republicans want slavery killed, for then 'there'd be no scalps' for them."

Australian gold is passing into England at a rate that must ensure an easy money market. Accounts to the 28th of December, have been received from Australia, which state that gold production is increasing, especially from quartz crushing, and that the trade of the present year is expected to be very prosperous and sound, owing to the principle portion of the world's firms having been swept away in the recent insolvencies.

Cheap Soap.—A correspondent of the Southern Banner gives the following receipt for soap making, and adds that it would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person to get it, but here it is, gratis.

Take six pounds of Potash 75

Four pounds of Lard 50

Four pounds of Rosin 25

All amounting to \$1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days; at the expiration of which time or sooner, you will have 100 pounds of good soap worth \$1.50.

The writer does not say hard soap; so don't be disappointed if it should be soft.

How to Start Melons.—A correspondent of two Country Gentleman gives the following plan for this purpose:

"My plan for obtaining early plants is to construct a rude basket or wicker-work of willow or other twig, something like a bird's nest without the inside filling up. Make a hole in the soil of the hot bed of sufficient size to admit the basket, fill up and cover the seeds, rake and smooth the surface. When the weather is warm enough and sufficiently settled to admit of outside planting, make my hills and lift the little basket containing the plants and carefully remove them to their places where they quickly strike root, and the operation of work of the basket into mother earth, and soon reap all trouble for giving them 'start in the world.'

There then was the question of Know-Nothingism. He was opposed to foreigners. They should be permitted to come to this country—to buy land, here—to till the soil, but they should be the horses, not the drivers. The Americans would hold the lines—the foreigners could draw the burdens. (This infamous sentiment was applauded.) The foreigners should not be allowed to make our laws. He might live under them and must obey them—but he should have no voice in the making of them. He then went on a paragon of the American flag and this glorious land of equal rights.

It was then announced that the committee on Nominations were ready to report, and the committee being called for reported through their Chairman as follows:

Governor.

OLIVER P. MORTON, of Wayne.

Lieutenant Governor.

CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg.

Secretary of State.

JOHN W. DAWSON, of Allen. [!!!]

Treasurer of State.

WILLIAM L. NOFFSINGER, of Parks.

Auditor of State.

E. W. H. ELLIS, of Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JOHN L. SMITH, of Boone.

Attorney General.

JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley.

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

JOHN A. STEIN, of Tippecanoe.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

JOHN A. BEAL, of Miami.

The Committee on resolutions then submitted the following, which were adopted:

PLATFORM.

The people of Indiana, consisting of all who are opposed to the policy of the present Federal Administration, assembled in Convention at the Capital of the State, now submit to the people the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery, and that we repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention of this State, endorsing and approving the Kansas Nebraska inquiry.

Resolved, That we will resist, by all proper means, the admission of any slave State into this Union, formed out of the Territories secured to freedom by the Missouri Compromise or otherwise.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Nationalization of Congress, with the five years probation, and that the right of suffrage should accompany and not precede nationalization.

Resolved, That we believe the General Assembly of the State have the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we are in favor of a Constitutional law which will effectually suppress the evil of intemperance.

Ford was again called for, but having heard as much of his oratory as we thought we required, we left the Convention before he had finished his speech.

Thus ended the great Republican Convention, amid the prayers of the Filiotheists that they might "never see his like again." Abolitionism has swallowed up Know-Nothingism in toto, even leaving a remnant of the carcasses to tell what kind of a beast it was. Farewell, Sam—your followers must now vote the Abolition ticket—they have been forced, after a gallant fight to surrender to your bitterest foe. Resuscitate in pace.

Lord Clarendon and Louis Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Post writes:

Lord Clarendon proposed at the peace Congress to insert in the preamble of the treaty that the preponderant part of the peace was due to the influence and exertions of Napoleon III. The proposition was warmly received by the plenipotentiaries, who were much disappointed that it did not emanate from them. This was a skillful move of Lord Clarendon, as under the guise of a compliment he can, in the hour of need, throw upon the French Emperor the whole responsibility of the peace. But he had to deal with one as astute as himself. Napoleon III. stillmanly warded off the blow, when he received the plenipotentiaries, by telling them that the treaty of peace was in consonance with the principles laid down by Lord Clarendon in his speech in Parliament.

Evans, of Maine, representing the old Union-Conservative-Whig party in New England, Jones, of Tennessee, so well known as one of the most eloquent of the old Clay party, with Bell and Dixon, of Kentucky of the same party, with Benjamin, of Louisiana, the most effective Whig leader in the South-west, are all giving their influence and support to the National Democratic cause. Evans, Jones, Bell, Dixon, and Benjamin, all left the tent to Sam. "All the talents," which ancient Whiggery used to wield as one of its claims to popular support have now gone over to the Democratic side.

Just So.—The Sandy Hill (N.Y.) Herald is commenting on the call for a convention by the Gerrit Smith Abolitionists, very truthfully remarks:

"But the fact is, and Gerrit knows it, the Black-Republicans don't want to kill slavery at all. As will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Do you think the old Indian would shoot the old wolf, so long as wolf scalp brought a premium at the agency? No more do these Black-Republicans want slavery killed, for then 'there'd be no scalps' for them."

Australian gold is passing into England at a rate that must ensure an easy money market. Accounts to the 28th of December, have been received from Australia, which state that gold production is increasing, especially from quartz crushing, and that the trade of the present year is expected to be very prosperous and sound, owing to the principle portion of the world's firms having been swept away in the recent insolvencies.

Cheap Soap.—A correspondent of the Southern Banner gives the following receipt for soap making, and adds that it would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person to get it, but here it is, gratis.

Take six pounds of Potash 75

Four pounds of Lard 50

Four pounds of Rosin 25

All amounting to \$1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days; at the expiration of which time or sooner, you will have 100 pounds of good soap worth \$1.50.

The writer does not say hard soap; so don't be disappointed if it should be soft.

How to Start Melons.—A correspondent of two Country Gentleman gives the following plan for this purpose:

"My plan for obtaining early plants is to construct a rude basket or wicker-work of willow or other twig, something like a bird's nest without the inside filling up. Make a hole in the soil of the hot bed of sufficient size to admit the basket, fill up and cover the seeds, rake and smooth the surface. When the weather is warm enough and sufficiently settled to admit of outside planting, make my hills and lift the little basket containing the plants and carefully remove them to their places where they quickly strike root, and the operation of work of the basket into mother earth, and soon reap all trouble for giving them 'start in the world.'

There then was the question of Know-Nothingism. He was opposed to foreigners. They should be permitted to come to this country—to buy land, here—to till the soil, but they should be the horses, not the drivers. The Americans would hold the lines—the foreigners could draw the burdens. (This infamous sentiment was applauded.) The foreigners should not be allowed to make our laws. He might live under them and must obey them—but he should have no voice in the making of them. He then went on a paragon of the American flag and this glorious land of equal rights.

It was then announced that the committee on Nominations were ready to report, and the committee being called for reported through their Chairman as follows:

Governor.

OLIVER P. MORTON, of Wayne.

Lieutenant Governor.

CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg.

Secretary of State.

JOHN W. DAWSON, of Allen. [!!!]



No. 10 Chamberlain, Street.



WAIL & MEYER
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
 PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS,
 Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments,
 Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes,
 of all kinds;
Pure Wines, & Brandy
 Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles,
 constantly receiving fresh supplies of all
 the articles in their line direct from New York and
 other ports.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drug and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 6th., 1853.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

First arrival of the season at the
GRANITE STORE

50 TONS IRON, which makes our assortment unusually large.
100 Kgs RAILS all sizes, of the best brands.
See below for full details.

HOBBS AND FORKS.

50 Bushels Choice Fruit Sugar
30 " " other SUGAR

A large assortment of general hardware is explained
by **DARLEY & SONS** is the place for country
merchants to assort up their Stock, and no mistake.
April 14, 1855

Piano Stools.

Just received at HILL'S Piano-Part Warehouse
another large lot of Piano Stools of all descrip-
tions, which will be sold as low as can be bought in
New York.

Every Family should use the
EXCELSIOR STARCH Polish for giving a splen-
did polish to the Linen and Cotton Goods.
BURKE'S CELEBRATED GARDEN POWDERS,
an efficient substitute for yeasts in Baking.
The approved **Flavouring EXTRACTS** of Vanilla.

May 26th J. D. WERDEN & Co.,
Hallowell Street.

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,
City Drug Store.
CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

ALL AFFAIRS resolved a large and beautifully selected stock of

LUCKY'S
MUCH ADMIRER FINEST EXTRACTS,
for the Handkerchief and Toilet, surpassing all others
in elegance and durability of perfume.

Jules Haule's and Roussel's
Famous Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.
French and Anglo-American Perfumery.

TOILET, and SHAVING-QUALITY in all these varieties.

An extensive assortment of
HAIR BRUSHES
of a quality to suit the most fastidious.



Tooth, Nail, and Clothes Brushes.

The celebrated
INDIAN RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,
Under the Patent of Goodrich,
BUFFALO AND ENGLISH HORN COMBS,
etc., &c., &c.

Cigars and Cigarettes. 47

UNION Box Store—3 weeks from New York, by rail.
at
MCANDRUFF'S

GUNS! GUNS!



 Smith & Co.,
 Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,
 DEALERS in double and single bar, Blunt Canes,
 Revolvers and other Pistols, Powder, Shot, and
 Caps. These neatly repaired.
 GUNSMITH furnished with materials a *Low*
Price.
 Store on south side Columbia street, three doors
 west of Clinton.
 For *four* *Twist Target Rifles* made to order
 and warranted to perform according to the annexed
 table:
 At 100 yards, an average of 3 inch each shot.
 200 " " " 2 "
 300 " " " 5 "
 400 " " " 8 "

Aug. 27

SMITH & Co.
y-B

TURKS, Hockets, Wood bowls, Trays, Sugar B. ace,
Four Hockets, Four Kitts, Churns, Brooms,
Bird Cages, Glass Hockets and Vase Wagon,
GIFTS.

F. F. F. **I**LLUMINATE OTHERS, in
cane-tips, lot, and fresh-daily
received at the Old Emporium.

DRAKE & BOURIE.

Saleratus! Saleratus!!

PURE Saleratus of the best Brand, in bbls. and
half barrels, or in any quantity to suit the trade,
can be had at all times, at the lowest market price,
of

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,
April 4. No. 52 Columbia St. Fort Wayne.

J. & C. ORFF,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware
Glasware, Cutlery, &c., &c.,
No. 374 1/2 Broadway, Columbia st.,
FORT WAYNE.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware & Queensware,
No. 87 Columbia Street,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

H. C. GREY & CO.
HAVING TANNERY composited and
in their **plant** in full operation
are now receiving at their store, corner of
Columbia and Clinton streets, under the Telegraph
office, a full assortment of
Eastern and Imported Leather
FINDINGS, SHOE THREADS, &c.,
 which they offer for sale at **reasonable prices** ;
 As they give their exclusive attention to the leather
 and findinal business, they hope to be able to give
 complete satisfaction. Country orders promptly filled.
 All articles ordered may be returned if not
 entirely satisfactory.

WHOLESALE and Retail, Lowest Market Price
 Sept. 14, 1893. **Y. HODGINS**

JOHN BROWN,
DEALER IN
STONE AND LIME,
*New York and Louisville Cement, and
Plaster of Paris.*
These articles kept constantly on hand at his
warehouse building, north of the canal, near the City
Hall.